

sh Mandeville,
and Fairfax-Streets,
ALEXANDRIA
S FOR SALE,
ent of WINES, L
GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of
RA

WINES.

ne Medoc lard, in cases
ne old frontinac
lo. best wine bitters
West-India rum
do.
deaux and Naples brandy
ntry gin
in cases
very old
sylvania rye whiskey

d Cider vinegar
flasks
avanna honey
oice retailing molasses

TEAS
of good quality

ars, different qualities

sugars, Philadelphia, Dal
dria.
t's, and Hamilton's snuff
diers.
ee do.

Penn. warranted
cloves; cassia; pimento
ger, race and ground; Cay
ed salt-petre.

ate; rice; pearl barley
delphia mustard; basket
ue; floatant indigo; Geor
cotton; flax; wool; mal
lum; brimstone; chalk
apping paper and wine
leading lines; demijohns
hot; brandywine gunpow
powder, [the only real Bri
from F to triple sealed
best Havanna segars.
om raisins in boxes.
as.

prunes; soft shelled al

cellent pickles, each en
d; capers, olives and an
the box.
n good allum salt suitable
&c.

S BACON,

RE, on King-street, has i
former stock, added
f Genuine Articles in
cery Line

s assortment complete.
t, on his usual low terms
agars, of various qua

TEAS,
particularly select
ed for
family use.

erior quality]

WINE S.

aux Brandy,
for family use,
St. Vincents, and New

Whisky,
nd Cider Vinegar,

cloves, cassia, pimento,
pepper, race and ground
table use, dearl barley
soap, monld, dipt and
efined salt-petre, float
as, madder, brimstone
shot all sizes, best en
de gunpowder, segars
very east chewing to

's snuff, Hunter's pipes
arranted of a superior
ditto, wrapping paper
with generally every at
hole of which have been
will be disposed of or

DAILY BY
NOWDEN,
Printer.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1808.

[No. 217]

Sales at Vendue.

Onevery Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest market
and prices.

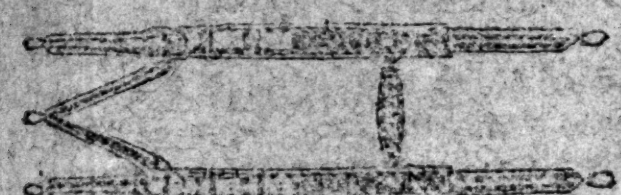
P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

GREAT BARGAIN.

THAT beautiful and elegant ESTATE
leased to the Mr. Wises, is still for sale, well
known by the name of "Abington," where
the mansion house stands, directly opposite
the Capitol, lying on the Potomac river, con
taining four hundred and twenty two acres—
the road from the contemplated bridge passes
nearly through the centre of the estate—it
may be purchased for cash or on a long cre
dit, by paying a small part in hand—also a
bout fifty acres adjoining, part of the same
tract, leased to William Frazer, will be sold
on the same terms. A good and indisputable
title will be made for both. The title papers
may be seen by application to the subscriber,
or Robert I. Taylor, Esquire, by whom every
necessary information will be given.
If not sold by Friday the 20th of May, at
private sale, it will on that day be sold to the
highest bidder, before the coffee-house door,
at twelve o'clock, at which time the terms of
sale will be made known.

B. Dade.

May 2.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. They
ceeds any in use. To be had wholesale
and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of
Prince-street, Alexandria.

Who'sale purchasers may be supplied on
advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25

For BOSTON or SALEM.

The Strong New Schooner

NEPTUNE;

126 Tons burthen—For freight
or passage

Apply to

Lewis Deblois.

May 5.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

- 10 pipes old port
- 5 do. Madeira
- 30 quarter-casks Lisbon
- 12 do. particular Teneriffe
- 15 do. Malaga
- 15 pipes old cognac brandy
- 5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
- 5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum
- 1 do. first quality molasses
- 6 do. green copperas
- 2 do. alum
- 20 do. brown sugar
- 20 bags pimento
- 15 do. pepper
- 10 chests young hyson
- 10 do hyson skin
- 5 do. imperial
- 100 bags green coffee
- 150 kegs madder
- 20 do. ground ginger
- 30 do. raisins
- 1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
- 5 kegs salt petre
- A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for
any use on hand—with a number of other
articles—all of which he will sell low on his
former terms.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quali
ty CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish
to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

Public Sale.

On WEDNESDAY next, at 3 o'clock, will
be sold, at the dwelling house of Henry K.
MAY, a variety of

Elegant Household and Kitchen
Furniture:

Consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Cur
tains, Looking-Glasses, Tables, Chairs, Bu
roaus, Desks, Carpets, &c.

Terms will be made known at the place of
sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 13.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con
sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans
acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1.

New-York Lottery.

AT the close of the 18th day's drawing, the
wheel had gained 14,730 dollars, and all the
capital prizes undrawn.

Present price of tickets Nine Dollars.

A few tickets, warranted undrawn on
the 18th day, for sale at

R. Gray's Book-Store.

May 9.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers, for sale very low,

- 25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
- 70 bags green Coffee
- 15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
- pipes Cogniac Brandy
- 12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
- 12 hales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines
Spirituuous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing
landing, a quantity of coarse and fine SALT,
a parcel of empty Barrels, and about 50 Casks
in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26.

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter
casks

New-England Rum, in hogsheads and bar
rels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears,
in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

Just Received and for Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at
Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-
President of the United States.—Price \$1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and
Teague O'Regan, his servant, by H.H. Brack
enridge, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price \$2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon principles of economy and a
dapted to the use of private families.—Price
87 1/2 cents.

March

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO MAN, about 35 years
of age, who has been employed part of his
life as a house servant, and part thereof as a
gardner and plantation laborer. He will be
sold for cash or on a short credit.

Enquire of the Printer.

May 7.

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Monday, May 16, 1808,

Will be the 25th days drawing of the New-
York State Lottery.—The first drawn number
will be entitled to a prize of 3000 dollars.

The following capital prizes are now in the
wheel:

- 1 Prize of 25,000 Dollars.
- 1 do. of 10,000 Dollars.
- 2 do. of 5000 Dollars.
- 3 do. of 2000 Dollars.
- 4 do. of 1000 Dollars.

Present price of tickets, Nine Dollars

Tickets for sale at J. March's Book-
Store, George-Town, at nine dollars each,
where a regular check-book of the drawings
is kept.

Prize tickets taken in exchange for
undrawn tickets.

May 14.

3t

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst.
a Bright Mulatto Man named

B O B,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS;
About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years
of age, has large black eye brows, large full
eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made
handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not
quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed,
combed and ridged on the top. His beard ap
pears very black if suffered to grow for a day
or two, but he usually shaves it very closely.
He has recently received an injury on the fore
finger of the left hand, and has it bound up,
and may probably lose the first joint of it. He
speaks deliberately, and is more correct in
conversation than persons of his color usually
are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter,
& delights particularly in attending to horses.
He has a variety of cloaths, and took with
him one dark green broadcloth coat and pan
taloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and
pantalons nearly of the same color, but the
cloth of inferior quality, with white metal
buttons one blue cloth coat much worn, one
old brown surtout coat with covered buttons,
a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The
rest of his apparel I am not able particularly
to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and
pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may
probably produce a forged authority for him
to pass, or procure the certificate of some one
of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petition
ed by the name of Thomas, and obtained their
freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the
state of Maryland and district of Columbia,
and secured in any jail, so that I get him
again, the above reward will be given, or six
ty dollars if taken and secured within the said
state or district; all reasonable expences will
also be paid if he should be delivered to me
in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard
Duckett, in Prince George's county, Maryland.
He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore,
Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 13—14. dtf.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. M.
cholls, on the north side of Prince-
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For partic
ulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12.

6m

Washington Tavern:

ALEXANDER GORDON,

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS and the PUB
LIC in general,

THAT he has taken the house lately occu
pied by RANDOLPH MOTT, and known by the
name of the Washington Tavern, and has pro
vided himself with choice liquors, good beds,
and is prepared to accommodate customers
in the best manner, and has a careful and at
tentive hostler, he solicits a portion of public
patronage.

March 18.

co

Printing in its various branches
neatly executed at this office.

Washington Bridge Company

Notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the
Washington Bridge Company,

THAT certificates of stock of the said com
pany are ready for issuing upon appli
cation to the clerk, at Greenleaf's Point City
of Washington.

All transfers must be made in the books of
the company, in person or by attorney.

By order of the Directors,

Samuel Elliot, jr. Clerk.

Form of a Power of Attorney.

I, _____, hereby constitute and appoint
my lawful attorney; to transfer
shares, standing in my name, on
the books of the Washington Bridge Compa
ny.

Given under my hand and seal, this

day of _____

Scaled and Delivered in

presence of

[Two witnesses.]

May 16. dtf.

The American Artillerists Companion,

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

BY LOUIS DE TOUSARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg.
and Inspector of artillery of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consist
ing of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osm
burghs, hempen Tickenburghs, Burlaps, and
Checks and Stripes.

1200 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheetting and Duck

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best qua
lity, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffee

40 hds Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Sper
maciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. dtf.

LENT OR LOTS,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;

WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will
please to return it, or call and pay for the
sett.

May 11.

ROBERT GRAY.

To the Public.

ALL PERSONS having claims against
the estate of the late JAMES JONES, are re
quested to make them known to me, that they
may be adjusted, and satisfactory arrange
ments made for their discharge. Those who
are indebted to said estate are requested to
make immediate payment of the sums which
they owe.

The Household Furniture and Books of the
deceased, will be sold, at his late residence in
this county, on FRIDAY, the 10th of June
next. Eight months credit will be allowed to
the purchasers for all sums exceeding five
dollars, on their giving bond with approved
security, to bear interest from the date if not
punctually paid; and any just claim will be
received in discount.

All communications to me on this subject,
will be addressed to Richmond; or to ISRA-
EL LACEY, Esquire, of this county.

James Monroe,

Executor of Joseph Jones, sen. deceased.

Loudoun County, May 10—13. dt10thJe

TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and
Store, situate on the corner of King and P E
streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay.

Apply to

Eliza Wilton, or

Robert I. Taylor.

January 12.

2aw

GERMAN LINENS.

I HAVE ON HAND,

TWENTY bales and boxes, well
bought German Linens, which will be
disposed of on moderate terms, for negotiable
paper.

April 19.

dt5cal19t.

Joseph Riddle.

Let the people of the United States read the following statement of FACTS with dispassionate attention, and they must pronounce with certainty on the causes that have stagnated their commerce, paralyzed their industry, defeated their hopes, and prostrated the national spirit and independence. [Phil. Reg.]

From the Providence (R. I.) Gazette.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMUNICATIONS TO CONGRESS.

Many wise men have been of opinion, that parties in a free state are beneficial to the cause of liberty. We shall not stay to discuss the truth or propriety of this maxim, but we are convinced, from history and experience, that wherever a powerful party has exerted its influence to subjugate the country to which it existed, to a foreign power, that country has been overthrown. To prove the truth of this assertion, we need not go farther back than the times of the French revolution. The patriotic parties in Flanders, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, &c. assisted the French in overthrowing their respective countries—and their countries are enslaved. Germany was weakened by a French party—and Germany is overthrown. Prussia was neutralized by a French party—and Prussia is no more. The French party among the Spaniards has admitted French armies into Spain; and the fate of Spain is as certain as was that of Africa, when count Bonaparte admitted Genseric and his Vandals there. Without mentioning other instances, these are sufficient to alarm us respecting the fatal consequences of encouraging a party devoted to France among ourselves; and that the party of Mr. Jefferson is of this description, we shall now attempt to prove by facts which are incontrovertible.

Mr. Jefferson has never taken any pains to conceal his attachment and devotion to France; his letter to Mazzei is one proof among many which might be adduced to prove his attachment. We have also the testimony of Fouché & Adet, to the same effect. His having been admitted a member of the French national institute, is a circumstance which has great influence, as he would not willingly do any thing which should cast Bonaparte, *in apert*, to order his name to be erased from the list. These things are of consequence, because they led Mr. Jefferson to mingle his private prejudices and attachments with our national affairs; and he has, of course, selected men of like passions with himself for the management of our national concerns. His partiality for France, and hatred to England, have been displayed on almost all occasions. Nearly all his messages to congress have been tinged thereby, inasmuch that he could hardly forbear throwing all the blame of the present war on Great Britain. But let us proceed to particulars:

Our citizens have been killed, wounded, imprisoned, and treated with the utmost barbarity, by the French. The Hopewell, captain Sisson, of New York, had 3 men killed, and six wounded, by a French privateer and was carried into Guadeloupe, where the captain and remainder of the crew were imprisoned, and kept on stinking beef and coarse bread. Many scandalous robberies on the high seas took place; some murders, and many arbitrary imprisonments, on the land. A more atrocious robbery never was committed than in the case of the Cornelia, belonging to Messrs. Samuel G. Arnold and Co. of this town. On all these topics Mr. Jefferson was silent.

When we took up arms against Great Britain, her attempts to prevent other nations trading with us were considered as a gross violation of our rights; but when Hispaniola took up arms against France, the French interdicted our trade to that colony. On this subject Mr. Jefferson was not only silent; but he seconded the views of France so far, as, at the pressing instance of Gen. Turreau, he got a law passed by Congress which entirely prohibited the trade to Hispaniola!

In the message sent to congress, in 1803, the president admitted that he had discovered "a speck of war." He clamored vehemently against the Spaniards, complaining that private armed ships, like pirates, were plundering our property, & committing on our citizens acts of atrocious barbarity: That public armed ships were hovering upon our coasts, and annoying our trade—the Spaniards had invaded our territory, carried off our citizens and their property, obstructed the Mobile, threatened the Mississippi, with other acts of hostility—and although it was known France was at the bottom of all

this, and the principal actor at sea—yet with respect to France, Mr. Jefferson was silent. Mr. Randolph, however, spoke out, and said, "Why do I talk of Spain?—There exists no such nation—no such being as a Spanish king, or minister.—You know, sir, that you have no differences with Spain—that she is the passive tool of a superior power, to which at this moment you are crouching." Since Mr. Jefferson has discovered that the Spaniards, are, in effect, the subjects of Bonaparte, we have heard no more complaints; he is silent respecting all their enormities.

He gently informs us, in his message to congress, of the 27th of October last—"our differences with Spain, remain still unsettled, no measure having been taken on her part, since my communication to congress, to bring them to a close." From this message we learn that instead of coming "to a close" Spain has issued a decree similar to that of Bonaparte, dated November 21, 1806 which tended to a prohibition of American trade. Of all these acts of hostility Mr. Jefferson only says, "that an expectation is entertained that they may now soon be brought to an issue of some sort." This is philosophical forbearance.

By the 12th article of our treaty with France, the right was guaranteed to us of trading to any port in any country with which France might be at war; but Bonaparte, by his Berlin decree, dated November 21, 1806, declared the British islands in a state of blockade, and prohibited "all commerce and correspondence with them." All trade in British property was prohibited; and even our vessels which had touched in England, were forbidden to enter the ports of Bonaparte and his allies alias slaves! On this most extraordinary subject, Mr. Jefferson, so far as leads to any remonstrance or complaint was silent.

Bonaparte has issued another decree, dated Milan, Dec. 17, 1807, by which he condemns every vessel which may touch in England, or be boarded accidentally by a British man of war. This was the most infamous decree that ever was issued in any part of the world, Algiers not excepted; but respecting this decree, Mr. Jefferson is silent.

The men of war sent to sea by Bonaparte have burnt, sunk or destroyed many American vessels; many have been taken and carried into France, Spain, and other countries under the dominion of Bonaparte, when the property is sequestered, to insure a war between us and Great Britain: But with regard to these hostile and alarming measures, Mr. Jefferson is silent.

Bonaparte has declared war between us and Great Britain, thereby placing us in the situation of French colonies. This piece of intelligence, so insulting, and, at the same time, so interesting to the country, Mr. Jefferson attempted to conceal; and with respect to any symptoms of resentment, or complaint, he is totally silent.

The government possess much more alarming and interesting intelligence from France, which is kept back from us. It is locked up in the secret cabinet of the president, or smothered in congress. We may say in the words of Mr. Randolph, "Let them take off the injunction of secrecy. They dare not. They are ashamed and afraid to do it. They may give winks and nods, and pretend to be wise; but they dare not come out and tell the nation what they have done." Every thing respecting France is veiled in mystery—it is buried in deathlike silence—or hid in the profoundest darkness. However, Mr. Champagny's letter has told us enough to convince us that Bonaparte reckons us among the number of his slaves, and Mr. Jefferson silently acquiesces.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THE following state paper [translated for the Washington Monitor] preceded the Milan decree. No additional arguments are necessary to convince America that France will endeavor to force "all powers" into the savage and unnatural war of self-extermination! Hear Napoleon's minister: "If a neutral nation's ship be visited by a British vessel, the neutral ought to expect that all powers will wage war against her!"

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS RELATIVE TO PORTUGAL, DATED OCTOBER 21.

(Published in the Paris Moniteur, Jan. 24.)

"Three is no sovereign in Europe who does not acknowledge, that if his territory, his jurisdiction, should be violated to the detriment of your majesty, he would be responsible for it. If a French ship were seized in the port of Trieste or Lisbon, the government of Portugal, and the sove-

reign to whom Trieste belongs, would have to consider that violence and damage done to your majesty's subjects as a personal outrage: they could not hesitate to compel England, by force, to respect their territory and their ports; if they adopt a contrary conduct, if they become accomplices of the wrong done by England to your subjects, they would place themselves in a state of war with your majesty.

"When the Portuguese government suffered its ships to be visited by English ships its independence was violated by its own consent, by the outrage done to its flag, as it would have been had England violated its territory and its ports.

"The enemy ought to be placed in a state of interdict, in the midst of the seas to which he pretends to reserve to himself the empire. In this position, all powers ought to expect from each other a mutual support.

"And at what moment did Portugal betray the cause of the continent? Ought England to expect still to have an ally, when, exercising her violence on every sea, she menaced the new world as well as the old, attacked, without any motive of aggression, the flag of the Americans, and dyed their own shores with their blood; when, scandalously famous by the disasters of Copenhagen, which she surprised in the midst of peace, she sought in the pillage of her arsenals, for some sad bloody spoils?

"But the scandal of this understanding between the Portuguese government and England may be traced to other times. When England meditated, in 1806, the rekindling in Europe that war which your majesty has so gloriously terminated, she sent a fleet to Lisbon; the ministers had conferences; time has developed the object and the result.

"Have not the English squadron, sent to the river plate, touched at Janeiro? Did not the troops sent to Buenos Ayres and Monte Video receive provisions from the Brazils? These distant succours may have escaped the attention of Europe; but she saw Portugal receive and victual in her ports the English ships, destined to blockade Cadiz, to attack Constantinople and Egypt; these which were to land troops in Naples to stir up revolt; those which were to introduce English merchandise upon the coasts of the Mediterranean; though Portugal knew that all the ports in the south were shut against them.

"A French consul, whom Portugal had acknowledged and admitted to the exercise of his functions in the port of Faro, has been taken by the intendunt of the customs, sent to prison, taken out only to be exiled, and the Portuguese government refused for three months to repair the outrage.

"Professions of neutrality ill concealed this hostile conduct. The court of Lisbon should have explained itself without shuffling. Your majesty proposed it to accede to the system of the continent, and had it done so, you would have forgotten every thing.

"Far from deferring to your majesty's proposal, the Portuguese government had no other solicitude than that of informing the court of London, of its quelling England relative to her interests, of guaranteeing the safety of the English, and of their property, in Portugal. It had neither protected the French nor their commerce; the persons and trade of their enemies have continued free and favored. Portugal promises to join the cause of the continent, even to declare war against England; but she wished to make war, if I may use the expression, in concert with her, to furnish her, under the appearance of hostility, with the means of continuing her trade with Portugal, and through Portugal with the rest of Europe; a kind of war equivalent to a perfidious neutrality. Succors were demanded of England, and to gain time, attempts were made to deceive your majesty by vain declarations; scruples were alleged upon some of the consequences of the war, when none were entertained upon the war itself, which breaks all ties.

"In vain did your majesty, dignifying to condescend to these pretended scruples, modify your first demand, the same refusals were renewed; Portugal made promises, but delayed the execution under different pretexts. At one time it was the prince of Beira, a child of twelve years old, who was to be sent to the Brazils to defend that colony; at another time it was a fleet expected from the Mediterranean which it wished to have in safety in the Tagus.

"Thus Portugal, embarrassed in her artifices, making with the court of London engagements, real and useful to the English, with France, vague and pretended engagements, waited for succors and aid from England, sought to delay the measures of the cabinet, and humiliating herself before both, blindly committed to the chance of events the interests, perhaps

the existence of a nation, which vainly desired her not to give them up to a power so fatal to all its allies.

"The epoch which your majesty had fixed for the expected determination, which you had consented to prolong for a month, arrived. Portugal decided her own fate. She broke off her last connections with the continent, by reducing the French & Spanish legations to the necessity of quitting Lisbon.

"Portugal has placed herself in a state of war with France, notwithstanding the benevolent disposition of your majesty towards her. War with Portugal is a painful but necessary duty. The interests of the continent, from whence the English ought to be excluded, forces your majesty to declare it. Longer delay would place Lisbon in the hands of the English."

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, May 14.

At a late hour last evening the ship Allegany, captain Morris, arrived at this port in the remarkably short passage of 32 days from Greenock. The editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received by her Glasgow papers to the 3d ult., containing London news of the 3d ult., from which the following articles (which appear on a cursory perusal to be the most interesting) are copied.

LONDON, April 1.

Captain Duncan, who some time has had a command in the Portuguese naval service, had the good fortune, about the end of February, to escape on board the Russian squadron in the Tagus; from whence he further succeeded in getting on-board a vessel of our blockading fleet, and is now arrived in England. This officer remained on board the Russian squadron till the 13th ult.; he of course had ample means of ascertaining the state of opinion, and disposition, of the Russian officers there. Captain Duncan states, that they are anxious to leave that uncomfortable station, could they do it with safety.

The Russians had suffered greatly from the want of necessaries of all kinds. Junot had forbidden any supplies being sent them; nor had they been enabled, for some time, to procure from the stores of Portugal an ounce of fresh provisions of any kind. In the mean while, the inhabitants of Lisbon were reduced to the necessity of making bread of peas, beans and all the inferior sorts of grain, which, when mixed together, were scarcely eatable; and even for this kind the supply was scanty.

Several councils had been held on board the Russian squadron, to consider of the measures to be pursued at such an emergency. At one time, it was proposed that the Russian fleet should put to sea, consisting of nine sail of the line and a frigate, and risk an engagement with the British; but, on reflecting that every one of these ships were damaged in their masts, the plan was abandoned as impracticable. Besides this, the crews, for want of proper nourishment, were in a very sickly state.

The plan that had met the sense of the majority, as the less evil of the two, was that of laying up their ships in the Tagus, and of marching their crews over land to St. Petersburg. This project had not been carried into execution on the departure of captain Duncan; but he is of opinion that it must soon take place, from necessity.

It was a prevailing notion among the crews, that the withholding relief from the Russians was a measure of policy on the part of the French, in order to induce them to abandon their ships and proceed to St. Petersburg; but when the real scarcity in Lisbon became apparent, they began to judge more favorably of the conduct of Junot. When the Russian squadron first arrived, Junot showed great attention to the officers, and invited them to dine with him on shore; but these civilities ceased after a time. It is said that offence was given by the Russian officers omitting to toast Bonaparte; after general Junot had drunk the health of the emperor.

Some accounts have been received from the French coast, which speak a fresh assemblage of troops on the height of St. Louis. The hulls which form the encampment in that neighborhood appear to have been newly painted as they were last spring and their number considerably increased within the last month; the flotilla in the harbor, however, remains in statu quo.

During the late unfortunate campaign in Germany, the number of Prussian prisoners who were sent to France amounted to little short of 100,000. By the treaty of Tilsit it was stipulated that they should be immediately restored; but various pretexts were urged for not executing the ar-

rest, until nearly were induced or of France.

No farther account of the reported victory; and the rumour related on the subject. Had any received the names of communication would have transpired by no possibility; but, of which like authority, has vanished, ascertained. From the knowledge in the Mediterranean, that an action would be fought, we doubt not, but, for it.

Price of stocks, 64-5 p.

Mr. Nourse and Oates, from America. This information, a letter from Guernsey, in these words: "I have sent two packets to Great Britain. One of this place, spoke of, and brought back the other, all well."

It is also said, Guernsey, that, by there, they have Prince Regent of Portugal. We have been preparing extract of a paper this morning.

A letter is said to be sent to a merchant in this country, under the name of a French officer, confirms the fact. That Sir R. St. John, the Roche, consisting of Palmes Bay, Major, and two captains, and one of our ships, by the battery.

No intelligence received from the publication of our having it in our power then gave, we a considerable doubt as to the result. On all the considered as a consequence of our victory at Major, we have laid plans and reasons there; after the subject, we can have taken the from Flushing; all the of the fleet, hopes of speedily from official achievement.

147 Captain Lovett, in 36 days, at the price of p. of April; and a proclaimed king, is momentarily of 1000 troops. St. of the 14th; four 15 doll.

ALEXANDRIA TUESDAY

SWEDEN, ON Saturday, Lewis, es of the Arling, and I presume through the medium of the medi-

Gros 101. 84lb. 73 100 85 93 73 79 76 75

There were all ev a lamb and a fat w country, which 5th of w and I under the above rest in a low wgo

of a nation, which unani-
her not to give it up to
to all its allies.
which your majesty had fix-
determination, which
d to prolong for a month,
el decided her own fate.
last connections with the
ucing the French & Spa.
the necessity of quitting
placed herself in a state of
notwithstanding the be-
on of your majesty to
with Portugal is a painful
The interests of the
ence the English ought
rees your majesty to de-
delay would place the
of the English."

DAY'S MAIL.

ORK, May 14.
evening the ship *Al-*
Morris, arrived at this
ably short passage of
week. The editor of
Advertiser has received
papers to the 3d ult.
news of the 5th, from
ing articles (which ap-
perusal to be the most
copied.

LONDON, April 1.
who some time has
the Portuguese naval
od fortune, about the
to escape on board the
in the Tagus, from
succeeded in getting
our blockading fleet
England. This is
ard the Russian squad-
he of course had some
ing the state of op-
of the Russian air-
Duncan states that
leave that uncomfortable
y do it with safety.
suffered greatly from
es of all kinds. Food
supplies being scarce
been enabled, for
re from the stores of
of fresh provisions of
a while, the inhabi-
e reduced to the ac-
nd of peas, beans and
grain, which, when
scarcely eatable; and
supply was scanty.
been held on board
to consider of the
ed at such an emer-
it was proposed that
uld put to sea, con-
the line and a frigate,
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is impracticable. Be-
for want of proper
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evil of the two, was
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order to induce some
and proceed to Si-
the real scarcity is
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ian squadron first
great attention to
them to dine with
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their offence was
advisers omitting to
general Janet had
superior.
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speak a fresh as-
the height of 11.
form the encamp-
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derably increased
he flutilla in the
s in statu quo.
unatic campaign in
Prussian prison-
ance amounted to
By the treaty of
at they should be
but various pro-
executing, as at

of nearly the whole of the people
were induced or enforced into the service
of France.
April 5.
No further accounts have been received
of the reported victory in the Mediterra-
nean; and the rumors that have been cir-
culated on the subject are sinking into dis-
credit. Had any real accounts been re-
ceived the names of the parties, the mode
of communication, every circumstance
would have transpired before this time:
by no possibility could they have been
concealed; but, on the contrary, every-
thing like authority that has yet been quo-
ted, has vanished, when attempted to be
sustained. As we have repeatedly ob-
served, from the known situation of affairs
in the Mediterranean, it is more than pro-
bable that no action has taken place in that
quarter before this time. On this proba-
bility, we doubt not, the rumor has been
published, for it rests on no authority.

Price of stocks, this day at 1 o'clock
Paris, 6 1/2—5 per cent., 96 1/2.

GLASGOW, April 4.
Mr. Nourse and Lieutenant Lewis, in the
Orion, from America, arrived at L'Ori-
ent. This information, is brought today by
a letter from Guernsey, dated 29th March.
In these words: "The American govern-
ment has sent two persons to treat with France
and Great Britain. The Phoenix privateer,
of this place, spoke to them going into L'Ori-
ent; and brought Philadelphia papers of the
15th ult., all which mention the circum-
stances."
It is also said, in other letters from
Guernsey, that, by American papers received
there, they have been informed, that the
Prince Regent of Portugal had arrived at the
Azores.

We have been politely favored with the fol-
lowing extract of a letter, received in Glas-
gow this morning.
LONDON, April 1, 1808.
A letter is said to have been received by
a merchant in this place, from his brother,
an officer under Sir R. Strachan, and, if ge-
nuine, confirms the following facts.
That Sir R. Strachan, with eight sail,
checked the Rochefort and Canthegena squa-
drons, consisting of 12 sail of the line, in
Palmas Bay, Majorca; that he took or de-
stroyed nine sail, at the expense of his own
two captains, and 1800 killed and wound-
ed. One of our ships blew up, and one was
sunk by the batteries.

April 3.
No intelligence of any kind, has been re-
ceived from the Mediterranean since the
publication of our last paper; and so far from
being in our power to confirm the reports
we then gave, we are sorry to state, that con-
siderable doubts and even disbelief, has been
thrown on all the accounts, which we then
considered as conclusive, of an engagement
and victory at Majorca. Under the London
sheet, we have laid before our readers the op-
erations and reasonings of the leading news-
papers there; after a careful examination of
the subject, we can find no evidence of any
action having taken place, further than what
is founded on the information of the sailors
from Flushing; although, from the known
situation of the fleets, we are sanguine in our
hopes of speedily communicating intelli-
gence, from official authority, of some brilli-
ant achievement.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.
Captain Lovett, who arrived at this port last
night, in 35 days from St. Lucar, informs
that the prince of peace was beheaded on the
1st of April; and that the prince Ferdinand
was proclaimed king on the 7th. Bonaparte
was momentarily expected at Madrid with
20,000 troops. St. Lucar was blockaded by 8
sail of the line. Provisions were very
scarce; flour 15 dollars, and rising.

Alexandra Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MAY 17.

SWEDEN.
ON Saturday last in the presence of
James Lewis, Esquire, I sheared nine Ewe
of the Arlington long woolled race, viz.
Badger, and as the result is not very
common, I presume you will give it currency
through the medium of your paper.
Gross wt. Length Wool. Produce do.
No. 1. 8 1/2 lb. 15 inches. 5 1/2 lb.
No. 2. 7 3/4 11 5 1/4
No. 3. 8 5 8 5 1/2
No. 4. 9 8 11 6 1/2
No. 5. 7 3/4 11 6 1/2
No. 6. 7 1/2 10 5 1/2
No. 7. 7 1/2 12 5 1/2
No. 8. 7 1/2 12 6 1/2
These were all ewe lambs which have each
sheared a lamb and now suckle them. I al-
so sheared a fat wether of the old kind of
Swedish, which weighed 153 lb gross, and
produced 5 1/2 lb of wool. Upon applying the
usual and undeviating rules of arithmetic
to the above result, we shall find that the
old long woolled race yield a pound

of wool for every 14 lb 7 oz gross weight;
and that the old country kind yield only a
pound of wool for 30 lb of gross weight. It
will be remembered that Badger produced a
pound of wool for 10 lb 12 oz of gross weight,
a result which if my information be correct
is not exceeded in any part of the world.
Your friend,
WM. H. FOOTE.

May 16, 1808.

Late accounts from Smyrna state, that the
English squadron had entered the Archipe-
lago, and rigorously blockaded all its ports.
They had taken and burnt two Turkish ships
of the line, and it was apprehended they were
returning to the Dardanelles.

Accounts by way of Frankfort of March 12,
state that the British had actually commenc-
ed hostilities against Austria by the capture
of 12 of her merchantmen which they had
sent into Malta.

Accounts received at Paris on the 15th of
March from Valadolid in Spain, state, that a
meeting of the emperor Napoleon, and King
Charles the IV. would take place shortly.

A letter from Trieste, dated Feb. 24th,
says, "A British squadron of eight ships, has
made its appearance in these waters, and cap-
tured and burnt a number of vessels—three
frigates which had wintered at Port Be, have
taken refuge under our batteries, they hourly
expected to be attacked by the British."

The two statutes in the new French Im-
perial Decree, concerning the new titles to
be conferred on the civil and military offi-
cers, were resolved upon on the first of
March, and on the 11th following the
prince, arch-chancellor of the empire, laid
them before the legislative body, who in-
stantly voted an address to the emperor,
expressive of their thanks. The first of
these statutes creates all the members of the
imperial family princes, and their sons
dukes of the empire; all the ministers, se-
nators, counsellors of state, and archbish-
ops, to be counts, and the presidents of de-
partments and colleges, barons; the mem-
bers of the legion of honor to be created
knights. All the above titles to be heredi-
tary in the male line: the second relates to
the appropriations to be made to carry the
first into execution.

EMBARGO EFFECTS—IN MAINE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bucks
town, Hancock county, Maine, to his friend
in Portland, dated April 19, 1808.

"The situation of our part of the country
is truly alarming.—The people being de-
prived of the profits of their labor in consequence
of the embargo, our traders dare not trust
them; neither can they possibly pay for those
things which they must have, or they and
their families suffer. At Frankfort the tra-
ders do not think it safe to have stores of corn
and flour on hand. They cannot credit them,
and the back settlers say they will have them
at any rate, if they use force. Civil prosecu-
tions are stopped in many places. Last Fri-
day a sheriff was assaulted back of Frankfort,
his papers demanded with a cocked gun pre-
sented to his breast, threatening him with in-
stant death if he refused; he complied—they
searched his pocket-book, took what they
chose, and released him—threatening him
with death if he ever came that way with
precepts again. They took 3 or 4 wits in
his possession. They say that two of the
lawyers offices in Frankfort must be destroy-
ed.—I think this will not be done though we
have some reason to fear it.—About 4 miles
from Frankfort, there were seen 400 collect-
ed in one body, all in Indian dresses, ready
for any enterprise that might appear for their
advantage. The surveyors of land dare not
attempt any business for fear of being shot.—
When of how this will end, none can tell but
him who rules the destinies of nations, and or-
ders all things according to his pleasure—on
his arm are we dependent for deliverance."

After the most careful perusal of our latest
London papers, we have not discovered any
satisfactory information concerning the im-
portant operations which have been contem-
plated as about to decide the fate of Eu-
rope.

Some vessels have arrived in England,
which have had an opportunity of knowing
something about the Rochefort squadron,
whose mysterious movements have excited
so much curiosity. They give different ac-
counts; one places them near Madeira, and
along the coast of Africa, others that they
have passed through the Straits of Gibraltar,
and some that they have formed a junction
with six or seven vessels at Toulon.

The English do not appear to be more de-
sirous of defending their ally the king of Na-
ples, than they have been cautious in exposing
their troops in the support of the king of Swe-
den. Instead of concentrating the forces in
Sicily which they brought from Egypt to
Malta, they are threatening Corsica, and are
endeavoring to establish themselves in the
islands of Zante and Calipornia. These
possessions would be important in a commer-
cial view, and present an excellent channel for

the introduction of their manufactures into
dominions of the Grand Seigneur and the south-
ern territories of Germany. But their mili-
tary operations are circumscribed in that
quarter, and they will not undertake any ex-
pedition in which there is any likelihood of
resistance being made against them.

While their principal attention is occupied
in the protection of their commerce in the
Mediterranean, the land and sea forces of
their enemy are collecting, and threaten the
destruction of the last possessions of the king
of Naples. The convoys which were passing
from Sicily and the islands of Malta, have
been pursued by several French frigates,
and it is supposed that there are now 20,000
troops collected at Reggio.

The siege of Gibraltar does not appear to
be the reasonable cause of the collection of so
large an army. The French troops have gone
into Italy, into Portugal, and have arrived in
great numbers in Spain, but their designs a-
gainst Sicily and the Barbary states is suffi-
cient reason for their movements. The project
of closing the Mediterranean as well as the
Baltic, is also another design now in agitation,
and may be executed notwithstanding the ap-
parent difficulties which will occur in the en-
terprize. The advantages to be derived are
incalculable. If they take possession of Ceu-
ta, Algiers, and Sicily, they will find among
the inhabitants of these countries an immense
number of proprietors of cruizers who will be
glad of an opportunity of harassing the British
trade with the Levant.

We have not received any recent informa-
tion from Sweden. The last accounts state the
entrance of the Russians into Finland.—
The English papers up to the 24th March,
speak of a division being ready to sail to the
Baltic, and of their being repeatedly detained
by contrary winds; while the vessels which
arrive from Sweden mention that it is daily
expected that the Danes & French will short-
ly attempt to take possession of the country,
and that little opposition could be made to
their inroads.

We may expect important intelligence dur-
ing the ensuing month. The failure of Mr.
Rose's mission must have been known in Eng-
land about the beginning of April, and the
British will doubtless adopt decisive measures
upon the reception of that intelligence.—The
attempts on Sweden must have commenced,
and the operations in the Mediterranean are
pregnant with interest.—Lord Collingwood
could not have received reinforcements. Sic-
ily cannot be assisted, the troops in Spain
have certainly attempted Ceuta and the States
of Barbary, and all these operations being in-
dividually of momentous concern to the bellig-
erents, we may expect shortly to hear of
transactions hitherto unparalleled.

[L'Oracle.
The following remarks relative to the situa-
tion of affairs between this country and G.
Britain, we copy from the Times, received
at this office, by the ship Enterprize, from
London.—New York Gazette.

LONDON, March 24.
Accounts were yesterday received from
New-York, to the 24th of February. Gov-
ernment also received dispatches by the
same conveyance, the contents of which have
not transpired; conjecture was, however, not
idle on the other side the water as to the na-
ture of them, prior to their being transmitted
to this country; and if we are to judge from
the American papers, this seems to be the
general opinion respecting them—that noth-
ing definitive was, or could be settled by
Mr. Rose, in consequence of the limited na-
ture of his instructions, which circumscribed
his powers to the affair of the Chesapeake;
but that in his opinion, the terms of reconci-
liation and amity proposed by the American
government, were such as would be acceded
to by that of this country. What these terms
may be, the American papers are not able to
say; nor do they inform us how they became
acquainted with Mr. Rose's acquiescence in
the sufficiency of them. We strongly suspect
that that gentleman would not lightly hazard
an opinion upon any matter so important,
which was actually beyond the range of his
mission. Of these proposals of America,
however, be they what they may, a Mr.
Nourse, it is said, will be the bearer to this
country; and Congress, it is supposed, will
adjourn about the middle of this month, and
will assemble again some time in May, when
his return may be expected.

It appears from the above account that the
negotiations between the two countries are
now, and must continue for some months
longer, in an uninterminated state; for what-
ever the conditions that are to be brought over
by Mr. Nourse may be, it is not probable that
they will be acceded to by the British minis-
try, without some slight change or modifica-
tion; which of course must be carried back
for the assent of Congress. The most effect-
ual way of preventing this delay would be, to
grant either to Mr. Nourse, or to the Ameri-
can minister in this country, full powers to
conclude a treaty.—But even if this were
done, we are far from certain that the Presi-
dent, Mr. Jefferson, might not choose to al-
ter the stipulations as concluded, as he did
those which were signed by lords Holland and
Auckland on one side, and Messrs. Munroe
and Pinckney on the other.

We must, not, however, conceal, that the
accounts contained in private letters from A-

merica, are of less favorable aspect than those
of the public journals; yet we cannot help
expecting some advantage from the embargo,
which has already given the citizens of the U.
S. such a taste of commercial separation from
this country as has produced the greatest dis-
content & even ferment among them. Upon
this subject we have been a good deal amused
by a statement in a morning paper, which
averts, that though the act of embargo was
not passed in consequence of our orders of
council, inasmuch as those orders were not
known in America at the passing of the act,
yet it was passed, in consequence of some
merchants having told the Americans what
the orders would be. We certainly do not
think highly of the talents and skill of the
trans-atlantic legislators; yet we can hardly
believe that they have proceeded upon such
vague grounds as are here stated. In fact,
whoever will take the trouble of looking back
to Mr. Secretary Madison's commentary
upon the act of embargo, will find that the
American government expected a very dif-
ferent, and a much more forcible measure on
the part of G. Britain, than the orders of
council."

THE FAIR DEFENDED.

Unstaid by vice, the lovely eve,
Nor clothes nor vesture wore;
'Twas sin first whispered her to weave
Th' accusing robes she bore.

Hence do our fair, who virtue love,
This badge of sin detest;
Their purity they boldly prove,
By going quite undrest.

THE TIMES.

THE present times are deuced bad,
And still worse they are getting;
Father and Mother's very sad,
And wife and children fretting.
Yankee doodle, devil's to pay,
Ships and produce rotting;
Can't get work by night or day,
Mischiefsure is plotting.

I guess as how I've found it out,
And father thinks like I, sir;
'Tis but to please that treach'rous lot,
That Bony, that we die, sir.
Yankee Doodle, 'twill not do,
Give elbow room to fight him;
If Congress don't the day they'll rue
They did not black and white him.

On "Experiment's successful tide"
We've sported long our stout ship,
'Tis time for us to gain a port,
Or heave in stays and 'bout ship,
Yankee doodle, helm a lee
No more French palaver;
Stand by all hands and watch, d'ye see,
Or Davy Jones will have her.

Had captain WASHINGTON been found
Upon the quarter deck, sir,
D'ye think he'd run the ship aground
At BONAPARTE'S beck sir,
Yankee doodle, no, not he,
Had such a pirate chas'd him
He'd quickly put the helm a lee,
And boldly turn'd and laced him.

St. Andrew's Society.

A stated quarterly meeting of the St. An-
drew's Society, will be held at JOHN MAC-
LEOD'S, this evening, at 7, P. M.
By order of the PRESIDENT,
DONALD MACLEOD, Sec'y.

Tuesday, May 17.
The OCCOQUAN BRIDGE it is
expected will be finished in a fortnight
from this time, a suitable character is
wanting to collect the tolls at said
Bridge. An aged man of steady ha-
bits, without a family, who can bring
good vouchers for his integrity, and
sobriety, will meet with encourage-
ment: the colour of the person will
be no objection.
May 11. d12t

Porter Cellar.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the
citizens of Alexandria, and the public in ge-
neral, that he has opened a Porter Cellar, a
few rods south of the vendue store, formerly
occupied by Margaret Myers, where he will
always keep on hand Philadelphia Porter and
Ale of the first quality. Those who please
to favor him with their custom, may depend
on the strictest punctuality and every favor
acknowledged.

Jonathan Field.
Ma 16. d3t Lawt

TO RENT.

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, on
Prince Street next to Mr. Able-Janney's.
It is at present in the occupation of the rev.
Mr. Gibson. Possession may be had on the
26th day of May, on application to the sub-
scriber.

James Campbell.
April 25. Lawt

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, just celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years has been acquired throughout the United States—celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give *Hamilton's Elixir* a trial, saying, *he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia
Mrs. H. Lee.

From *Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.*

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of *Hamilton's Elixir*. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend *Hamilton's Elixir* as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using *Lee's Sovereign Ointment*, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocuous, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molkier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of *Hamilton's Worm Lozenges*, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of *Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges*. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your *Worm Lozenges* recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 15 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly; it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.
(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lapse remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilsous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and

will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the *GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS* of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton. Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply to George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 22, 1806.

The subscriber will Sell.

On a credit of 6 12 and 8 months, either of the HOUSES occupied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King street; or of the HOUSES on the same street occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; several vacant LOTS on Washington, near King street; any part of his vacant GROUND on the Mall, the Potomac, or Hunting creek; and several valuable ANNUAL GROUND RENTS.

He will also dispose of a valuable GRIST MILL on Goose-Creek, near the turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria, with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great part of which is well covered with timber.—Apply to JOHN TUCKER, Alexandria, or to the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

S. COOKE.

April 14.

law

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Morland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek.
December 2, 1805. law
N. B. If I don't rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family.

T. B. M.

District of Columbia, to wit.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1807.

George Deneale, complainant.

AGAINST

Stephen Cooke, defendant.

THE said defendant, Stephen Cooke, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district, or motion of the complainant, by his counsel, is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months, successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Test.

G. Deneale, C. C.

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of
MADEIRA }
Port }
Sherry }
Lisbon }
Malaga }
Teneriffe & }
Corsica }

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine butte
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogheads Havana honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Sunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Lengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; best salt; starch; fig blue; flintstone; chalk; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; trunks; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sized; chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.
Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Cunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

TEAS

particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

MADEIRA,

Baselios,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

WINE

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and Ne

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground,

Ginger, basket salt for table use, deard barley,

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, moid, dipt and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, brimstone,

indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of at the very lowest terms

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)

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Celebra

FOR case

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Wholesale

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March 25

For BO

Apply

May 6.

BR

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15 do. 3

15 pipes

5 do. 4

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6 do. g

2 do. 8

20 do. 9

20 bags

15 do. 1

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5 do. 2

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30 do. 4

1200 lbs.

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December